

WEATHER FORECAST.

Clearing and somewhat colder to-day; to-morrow fair.
Highest temperature yesterday, 44; lowest, 35.
Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.
The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 72—DAILY.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1921.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS WITHIN 200 MILES FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE

CAPITOL LIKE TOMB FOR UNKNOWN, HOME IN NATION'S EMBRACE

Country's Chief Officials Go in Silence to Lay Wreaths on Coffin.

PUBLIC TO PASS TO-DAY

Catafalque on Which Hero Reposes Once Bore Three Martyrs.

CROWDS OFFER HOMAGE

Simple Rite Marks Procession From the Veteran Olympia to Place of State.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 9.

The body of the Unknown American Soldier is lying in state to-night in the rotunda of the United States Capitol.

The flag draped coffin is laden with flowers. Four soldiers, one at each corner, are standing at rigid attention. It is a silent night, during which a nation is paying tribute to one who typifies the hero dead of the world war.

Powerful searchlights encircling the Capitol are sending their rays over the great dome which is the temporary tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The Stars and Stripes at half staff has hung limply until rain down in a drizzling rain. Armed guards are at all the doors of the great stone building to keep out the public. The tribute begins to-morrow.

There are three wreaths on the coffin—placed there by the chief officials of the three coordinate branches of the Government, President Harding for the Executive, Vice-President Coolidge and Speaker Gillett for the legislative and Chief Justice Taft for the judicial.

On Catafalque of Martyrs. At the base of the catafalque, on which the bodies of Presidents Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley rested while lying in state at the Capitol, are three more wreaths, placed there by the highest officials who deal with national defense, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, and the officer who served as Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Force in the war, Gen. Pershing.

The ceremonies at the Capitol, where not a word was spoken, followed soon after the arrival of the body aboard the old cruiser Olympia, which was the flagship of Admiral Dewey in the battle of Manila Bay. The coffin, covered with an American flag, was taken ashore at the navy yard with a simple service and placed on a caisson.

Then, with a mounted band playing sacred music and with a squadron of cavalry as an honor guard around the caisson, the funeral procession proceeded from the navy yard to the Capitol. Great crowds stood bareheaded in the rain to honor the Unknown.

The cavalry wheeled into line at attention, facing the Capitol as the body was taken from the caisson and carried up the long series of steps to the rotunda. The head of the coffin was turned to the east. The lights were lowered.

Officialdom Pays Respects. The silent ceremony in which the President of the United States took the lead took place half an hour later. It lasted only a little more than ten minutes. With heads bowed, the members of the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, the Senate and the House—the most distinguished group the nation could provide—formed a circle in the rotunda.

In anticipation of the public services fixed for to-morrow and Friday, Armistice Day, it seemed as if the officials of the Government formed a family in grief to-night, wishing to be left alone with their dead.

To-morrow from eight in the morning until ten at night the public will pass through the rotunda to view the coffin, while patriotic organizations, using other entrances, will conduct services for a maximum of fifteen minutes each. Friday is the day of the military funeral, the burial at Arlington National Cemetery.

The Olympia Ahead of Time. The Olympia reached the Washington Navy Yard just after three o'clock this afternoon, almost an hour ahead of schedule time. The cruiser had taken her time coming up the Potomac, in which the shallow channel made navigation difficult. The vessel stopped for a brief time this morning at the navy yard, where the crew was at the Washington Navy Yard.

Foch Calls Hotel Cook From Kitchen for Chat

CLEVELAND, Nov. 9.—Victor Bellot, first cook in the hotel where Marshal Foch was banqueting to-night, was preparing the menu when a messenger said he was wanted upstairs.

"The Marshal of France orders you to his apartment!" was the command of the messenger. Trembling, the cook entered the Marshal's apartments. The Marshal of France stepped forward and greeted him and then engaged in a friendly chat.

Bellot had served two years in the French army under Marshal Foch and had been wounded and gassed.

Had there not been other cooks on the job there would have been no banquet. Bellot, overcome with awe, became ill and had to leave his work.

MARINE FOR EVERY MAIL TRUCK HERE

Armored Cars Defended by Riot Guns for More Valuable Cargoes.

60 ON DUTY TO-MORROW

Force Will Be Increased if Needed—All Big Cities to Get Troops.

A detachment of sixty marines armed with riot guns and pistols will go on duty in New York to-morrow morning guarding valuable mail on trucks travelling through the city, the mail terminals at the big railroad stations and the mail cars on trains leaving New York on all roads to prevent robberies similar to the \$2,000,000 holdup in Leonard street. Other marines already have gone on duty in Boston and a total of 300 men will be detailed to guard the mails in all sections of New England. In Washington last night the Post Office Department announced that more than 1,000 of the troops will be used in other large cities such as Chicago, St. Louis and Denver.

In New York after to-morrow there will be an armed marine on every truck carrying valuable mail that goes through the streets of New York. Mail of unusual value will be carried in armored trucks, with a marine, armed with a riot gun, sitting on the seat with the chauffeur. Inside the truck will be another marine and a post office clerk, both armed with automatic pistols. An electrical device will be installed so that when the door of the truck is opened a gong will ring, and continue ringing until shut off.

Detachments of marines will be stationed in the General Post Office and the downtown branch in Park row, at railroad stations and at the five mail terminals in New Jersey. If the sixty men already detailed are not sufficient, post office authorities will call on the remainder of the 300 marines in New York Navy Yard in Brooklyn. If still others are needed they will be sent here from other naval stations. Details for all of the guarding necessary are being worked out in Washington in the office of Will H. Hays, Postmaster-General, who has asked Postmaster-General Schaub to send him estimates of the number of troops needed.

Plans for local details of marines were worked out to a large extent yesterday at a conference between Dr. Hubert Work, First Assistant Postmaster-General, Postmaster Edward M. Morgan, Lieut. Harry W. Miller of the Marine Corps and Chief Postal Inspector William E. Cochran.

"When orders were received in New York for armed guards to ride on mail wagons," said Dr. Work, "word was sent back to Washington by a perfunctory note of complaint. The note stated that the guards for the work are still covered with the grease in which they were shipped. Those days are over, for the New York Post Office, as well as the days when the New York office was above Washington in everything."

Edjah M. Norris, superintendent of mails; Henry Lippman, superintendent of registry; and S. Mayer, superintendent of money orders, were relieved from duty yesterday, on orders from Washington. Inspectors W. P. Collins and E. A. Schaub have been assigned by Dr. Work to reorganize the department of mails, assisted by John Kleary, mail superintendent at the Grand Central Terminal. Inspectors P. L. Reidy and E. A. Schaub will take over the work of the Registry Division. Appointments for the money order department will be made to-day.

Best Meals for 10 Cents, Car Fare Third of Cent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Nov. 9.

As a result of the drop in quotations on the German mark to 368 to a dollar the lucky possessor of American dollars is able to purchase a fine tailor made suit in Berlin shops for \$8 or a splendid gown for less than \$15. The price of the best meat to be had is less than ten cents a pound on a street car costs only one-third of a cent.

Most Berlin speculators are making their money by selling stocks, which continue to rise at an unprecedented rate, and by selling their gains in foreign currency so as to be sure to have real values.

A certain quota of the Stock Exchange winnings are reaching the shops, but there is a strong feeling of manufactured goods being done in a hurry by any one with spare marks, since all merchants realize that prices are certain to rise. The chief topic of conversation is quotations on the dollar, the public here glibly ascribing the fantastic collapse of German money to speculation, to reparations payments or to Upper Silesia.

Continued on Page Two.

Theatrical and Hotel and Restaurant Advertising will be found on Page 16—Adv.

TAMMANY'S SWEEP IS COMPLETE IN ALL CITY DEPARTMENTS

Hylan Plurality, 417,986; Hulbert, 268,728 and Craig 249,252.

NOW IN FULL CONTROL

Board of Estimate All Democratic With 50 Majority in Aldermen.

ALL BOROUGH PRESIDENTS

Panken, Socialist, Gets Only 33,000 Against the 200,000 Expected.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 9.

Received yesterday showed that Tammany Hall had won the most sweeping political victory in the history of the city of New York, not only having carried the Mayoralty by the largest majority ever achieved, but having captured nearly every city, borough and county office except one judgeship of the Supreme Court bench and the Shrievalty of Kings county.

Mayor Hylan was reelected by a plurality of 417,986 over Henry H. Curran, Republican-coalition candidate, and Jacob Panken, the Socialist aspirant. The only plurality that ever exceeded his was that of 438,471 accorded President Harding last fall.

Mayor Hylan led the Tammany ticket by a handsome margin. Murray Hulbert, Commissioner of Docks coming second with a plurality of 268,728 over Vincent Gilroy, coalitionist, for President of the Board of Aldermen, and Comptroller Charles L. Craig following with a reelection plurality of 249,252 over Senator Charles C. Lockwood.

Tammany captured the five borough Presidents, which with the foregoing offices, gives fourteenth street unanimous control of the Board of Estimate, directing body of the city government.

The voting was well up to the registration, only 93,392 absentees being indicated. The voters, contrary to predictions that they would trend to the Republican candidates, drifted to Tammany. If any deviation from the line of the male vote was shown. The registration was 1,268,564 and 1,174,971 voted.

Tammany already controlled the Board of Aldermen by a Democratic total of 23 Republicans and 4 Socialists, that margin having been achieved through keeping two Socialists out of their seats for two years terms until last week. The election increased the Democratic side of the house to fifty, reduced the Republicans to thirteen, wiped out the Socialists and put in one Fusionist.

Harry E. Lewis, District Attorney of Kings county, a Republican, was elected to the Supreme Court bench for the Second district, noting through in second place with the aid of the normally Republican counties of Suffolk and Nassau. Peter S. Seery, Republican, defeated Michael A. Laura, Democrat, by 24,500, for Sheriff of Kings county, largely because Mr. Laura's organization repudiated him after he asked leave of absence as Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner while under charges of having been concerned in an attempt to influence a court in the interest of an official of the Street Cleaners Union.

Democrats in Full Control. With the exception of what comparatively slight patronage Mr. Seery will control, Tuesday's election gave Tammany Hall not only the dispensation of every bit of patronage in all municipal, borough and county departments but gave that organization undisputed control of the Board of Estimate, the Sinking Fund Commission and the Board of Aldermen, which means the absolute direction of every city appropriation and contract.

Jacob Panken, Socialist candidate for Mayor, for whom his managers had forecast 300,000 votes, got only 33,000, and ran 13,000 behind Harold Stanton Blatch, the Socialist candidate for Comptroller, and 17,000 behind James P. O'neal, candidate for Aldermanic President.

Alderman August Ferrand, Republican floor leader, in the old Forty-fifth, new Forty-sixth, district, Brooklyn, was defeated by Feen, his Democratic opponent, by 82. Bruce M. Falconer, Republican, from the old Twenty-third, new Fifteenth, district, had been generally forecast for defeat because of racial and religious issues raised against him through his having opposed freedom of the city to Dr. Chalm Weitzmann, Zionist leader, behind Harriet Mannix of Australia, but managed to get by with a plurality of 2,300 votes.

Also Carry Judiciary. The Democratic victory in the Judiciary contest was equally decisive, the only loss on the Democratic ticket being in the election to the Court of Appeals bench, which was carried for Justice William S. Andrews of Syracuse by the up-State Republican vote. The Republicans made a hard fight to elect Judge Morris Koenig, brother of Samuel Koenig, chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, to General Sessions, but failed.

The tremendous reversal from the Republican victory of last fall carried into office even the weakest county Democratic candidates.

Mayor Hylan issued a statement thanking the voters for the plurality they gave him, and added:

"By their votes they have shown what

Continued on Page Seven.

When you think of Writing, think of WRITING.—Adv.

President's Pastor Will Open Arms Conference

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 9.

THE conference of limitation of armaments and of Far Eastern problems will be opened Saturday with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. William S. Abernethy of Calvary Baptist Church of Washington, the President's pastor.

The meeting of Saturday morning will be brief. President Harding will deliver his address of welcome. There will be a response by one or more foreign delegates, after which it is expected the conference will adjourn until Monday morning.

At the Monday meeting the conference will organize and will be addressed by its permanent presiding officer. It is expected that an American will be chosen for this office and Secretary of State Hughes will be the logical selection as head of the American delegation.

TRIO FIGHT FOR LIFE WITH KING COBRAS

One Snake Escapes From Cage and Wraps Himself Around Men's Bodies.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 9.

Most important of to-day's actual developments preliminary to convening of the world conference on Saturday next were the first meeting of the advisory committee to the American delegates and a message from Lloyd George by way of the British Embassy to the President of the United States.

Other than these events the attention of the dignitaries, special commissioners, expert analysts, propagandists and sightseers who are beginning to choke the corridors of the hotels, was centered upon the preparations for the great honor to be paid to the Unknown American Soldier on Friday.

These preparations have been completed and finally approved and the scope of them promises the most impressive ceremonies that ever occurred at the American capital. For the time being therefore thought and discussion of the momentous problems confronting the gathering which is to assemble on the following day have been set aside, though this fact has not discouraged the vast army of scientific thinkers and reformers engaged in the task of solving weeks ahead of the time the tremendous perplexities involved in the remaking of the military, diplomatic and political world.

Harding's Address Completed. All sorts of formulas for the regulation of existing evils are under discussion by the unofficial students of world affairs who hold not the slightest relation to the council called by President Harding to provide relief from them.

The officials of the American Government are devoting their fullest energies to arranging the physical features incidental to the ceremonies in honor of the Unknown Hero whose body to-night lies in the rotunda of the Capitol and those incidental to the convening of the conference on Saturday. President Harding has completed the addresses he will deliver on both occasions. That which he will make in the presence of the delegates sent by the Governments of Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Japan is the one to which these envoys attach the greater importance, for they expect him to define generally the views of the American Government toward the matters set forth in his invitation to the conference as simply and forcibly as plain language will permit.

Some of the foreign delegates are slightly perplexed regarding the status of the advisory committee to the American delegates, and up to date do not clearly understand the relation of that body to the conference itself. They will probably be enlightened to-morrow when a subcommittee of the advisory committee reports a plan of organization to the American delegates and to the other members of the committee itself.

Duty of Advisory Board. The first meeting of the advisory committee was held at the State Department to-day with Secretary of State Hughes, leader of the American delegation, presiding. The conference between the delegates and the committee continued for two hours, during which Mr. Hughes outlined the scope of the plans for it suggested by President Harding.

It is understood that this plan makes the committee a sort of clearing house for matters of American origin relating to the conference and that its chief duty will be the sifting the rational suggestions made from the flood of chaff that is certain to beat against it.

Continued on Page Three.

When You Look for Furnished Rooms

—look first in the Want Ads of THE HERALD. Here you will find the right kind of places in the very neighborhoods you most prefer. If you have a room to let place your Ad in THE HERALD and be assured of pleasing results.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 4000

Continued on Page Two.

U.S. ARMS DELEGATES AND ADVISORY BOARD IN FIRST CONFERENCE

Committee Named to Develop Organization and Outline Scope of Duties.

AWAIT HARDING VIEWS

Keen Interest Shown in Address to Be Delivered at Parley's Opening.

LLOYD GEORGE CABLES

Says Heart of Britain Is Deeply Set on Success of the Negotiations.

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PREMIER SEES RAINBOWS IN CONFERENCES ON IRISH PROBLEM AND ARMAMENT

BRIAND ASSERTS FRANCE WON'T ALLOW DICTATION TO HER ON SIZE OF ARMY

Premier Insists Force Is Needed for German and Russian Menaces—Comes to Arms Conference

Openminded on Pacific Question—High Praise Given to Harding.

By RALPH COURTNEY.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 9.

Before going to dine with Secretary of Commerce Hoover this evening the French Premier, Aristide Briand, made to THE NEW YORK HERALD his first declaration concerning the issues to be debated at the arms conference.

"First of all," said M. Briand, "I wish to say that France comes to Washington asking nothing. In the back of our minds we have no egotistic secret intentions. We shall place ourselves entirely at America's disposal in order to help to establish the solidarity of nations which will work toward the peace of the world."

"Our object in coming here is primarily to say 'thanks' to the great nation which came to our assistance in the war. We also come in compliance with an invitation we received from President Harding to a conference to discuss the problems that are before the world."

"France more than any other country is in a position to understand the necessity of reaching an agreement of solidarity among nations. The last thing that is in our mind is that America should be asked to enter into any agreement that would limit her sovereignty. We fully recognize that this cannot be expected of her and we desire to see America in the position of freely exercising her sovereign rights to the very highest degree."

Solidarity Needed in World. "At the same time we live in an international world and some kind of solidarity is necessary in order that all may work in harmony."

"This does not mean that France has come to ask any promise from America that she is unwilling to give. There may have been moments when we regretted offers made to us and not realized, but the past is the past and we on our side have no intention of reverting to things that cannot be helped."

"The attitude of France at the conference will depend largely on the way the questions come up. There are numerous things to be discussed and among others may be the question of armaments on land. France has taken into consideration the force she considers necessary for her national defense. Formerly it was suggested that France's defense might have been some other arrangement, but we are now obliged to look after it ourselves."

"We do not ask anything from other powers, but if they on their side tell us we must take care of ourselves they must accord us the permission of doing so in the way that seems to us best. France could not tolerate such a limitation of her national sovereignty as to permit others to dictate to her the amount of armed force she should keep for her national safety."

France Near Two Volcanoes. "It must also be remembered that there are two kinds of war—international war and social war. Ever since the armistice France's armies have been living on a social order. France has been on a continent with two great volcanoes. The one is Germany, the other is Russia."

"For the moment Germany has no arms and cannon, but this is her condition only at the present time. As for Russia, she is a great Soviet state with immense resources of raising armed forces. Germany is in the same way equipped with the industry to put an immense army into the field within a short period."

"What would have happened to Europe if the French had not stood in the way by helping Poland and thereby prevented the Bolshevik forces from uniting with the German forces? The Bolshevik power is on the wane and no longer to be feared, but what would have happened to Europe if France had not taken the action she did? There has been no real peace in Europe since the armistice. Germany is in the same way equipped with the industry to put an immense army into the field within a short period."

"As to the Pacific questions in connection with which there is the problem of naval armaments, it is impossible in a short time to speak of them in detail. France's attitude depends largely on the way the various questions are put and the proposals that are suggested for their solution. These are matters which chiefly concern America, Great Britain and Japan, though France also has great interests in the East. In order to reach a settlement of issues in the Pacific some kind of agreement must be reached and France will place all her support behind the efforts which lead toward peace."

"France does not hold that this conference will finally establish peace. It may make a step in this direction by an agreement pointing to international solidarity, but France has no illusions about bringing about the peace of the world in a moment."

Can Avoid Grave Dangers. "We see that very grave dangers lie on the path, but there is always the possibility of avoiding these by frank discussion. I have now attempted many international conferences and before some of them it was said the difficulties were so great as to make a rupture certain. Well, the rupture never occurred, and it is an established fact that when you sit around a table and discuss questions frankly, looking one another in the eye, difficulties have a way of diminishing. Therefore all honor is due to President Harding for taking the initiative in calling a conference."

"Financial matters are not on the agenda for discussion and if they are brought up it must be with the unanimous consent of all parties present."

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Prospects for Erin Heeding Proposals 'Better Than for Years.'

EQUALITY IS OFFERED

Premier's Declaration Is Regarded as Warning to Ulster.

HOPE IS IN WASHINGTON

Industrial Depression About Over, He Says at Lord Mayor's Banquet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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The Washington conference for the limitation of armaments, a rainbow in the sky of England, which has already turned the corner of industrial depression, and the 700 year old Irish problem is in a fair way toward a settlement. Amidst the most bitter black fog London has known this year the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, spread the sunlight with these three prime colors of hope in the gloomy vaults of Guildhall at the historic banquet given to London's new Lord Mayor to-night.

He reminded his hearers that it was last year at the same assembly he had voiced his first public invitation to the Sinn Fein to meet him on the bridge.

"To-day," he declared, "there is a better prospect of Ireland accepting the invitation to enter the British Commonwealth as an equal than at any time in years."

He plunged right into the middle of the Washington conference, and its difference from the idealistic League of Nations. Peoples will continue to disagree, he said, and if they continue to disagree with armaments ready in their hands there will be war. Therefore, he said, the way to establish real peace was to reduce armaments, and added that without real peace it is now impossible for the world to live on.

Like Warning to Ulster. He declared the innate belief in every Briton's mind, that trouble with America is impossible, was one of the surest guarantees of the future peace of the world, whether there are formal alliances or not.

The Prime Minister's words on Ireland seemed a direct warning to Ulster, which earlier in the day through its Cabinet here approved the uncompromising position taken by Sir James Craig, Ulster Premier. If any one enters the conference unwilling to budge an inch, Mr. Lloyd George declared, its success will be hopeless and the Empire will be plunged into external and internal difficulties, and, with eyes obviously again on Washington, the Prime Minister added that nobody has much confidence in a nation which cannot settle its own troubles.

His words on Ireland apparently came just in time, for the settlement is beginning to revolve about the possibility of Ulster stirring a revolt in the Tory party to back its uncompromising position with the Irish situation. Premier Lloyd George presided last night over a Cabinet council at which the terms of the speech were said to have been discussed.

One of those present at the session was asked what the position was to the fog outside.

"Like that," he said.

Forecasts of the King's speech proroguing Parliament, which it is thought will be delivered to-morrow, are to the effect that it deals almost exclusively with the Irish situation. Premier Lloyd George presided last night over a Cabinet council at which the terms of the speech were said to have been discussed.

Conferences between Lloyd George and the members of